Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon.

Nothing of special importance has transpired on the Stock Exchange this morning. A trifling business has been reported in several stocks, which, however, scarcely merits special reference. Steamboats have been negociated at 50 per share premium and remain in demand at that rate, buyers ruling the market. China Sugars still form the principal medium of investment. The quotation for this scrip has been fluctuating a little, apparently without any particular cause. For cash, sales have been booked at 134, and latterly at 135, the stock closing *firm*, with buyers, at the higher figure. On time a fair amount of business has been transacted at 137 for December 31st. Banks remain slightly weak, with sellers at 186 per cent. premium. Union Insurances show a considerable depreciation, a number of shares being on offer at 625, a reduction of 25 on previous quotation. Nothing else has come under our observation.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since noon Docks have changed hands at 59 premium for the end of the year, and there are further buyers at that figure. China Sugars are decidedly firmer. A fair amount of business has been done at 135 for cash, and 138 for December 31st. No other transactions came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank— ... ...
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 186 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$625 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$70 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$105 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1020 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—$215 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$350 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$365 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. —$50 per share, premium, sales and buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$150 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—17½ per cent. dis., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$135 per share, sales.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$77 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.. .....3/8½
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' ... sight..... 3/8½ @ 3/9
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand .....4.70.
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....4.80.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T.....223½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T.....223½
On Demand 223½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Orus*, str., for Continent.—2,495 bales Silk, 162 bales Waste Silk, 44 bales Cocoons, 13 cases Pongees, 15 cases Silks, 312 packages Tea, and 472 packages Sundries. For London.—208 bales Silk, 58 bales Waste Silk, 1,127 packages Tea, and 589 packages Sundries.

Per *Europa*, str., for London.—526 bales Waste Silk, and 204 packages Sundries. For Continent.—1,015 packages Tea (particulars unknown), 381 packages Gallnuts, 375 rolls Matting, 2,300 packages Cassia, and 872 packages Sundries.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA .....per picul, (Allowance, Taels 72.)	$535
OLD MALWA .....per picul, (Allowance, Taels 72.)	$575
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest	$567½
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest.....	$570
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest	$572½
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest	$565
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest.....	$565
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest.....	$567½
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest	$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest	$562½
OLD PATNA, per chest	$600
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest	$550
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest.....	$555
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) .....per picul,	$525
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) .....per picul,	$460
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul,	$320

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30 064
Barometer—4 P.M.	30 018
Thermometer—9 A.M.	78
Thermometer—4 P.M.	77
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	74
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30 070
Barometer—4 P.M.	30 000
Thermometer—9 A.M.	78
Thermometer—4 P.M.	82
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	70
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum (over night)	82
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	77

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ACHILLES, British steamer, 1,528, C. Anderson, 4th October,—London 21st August, Port Said 4th September, Suez 6th, and Singapore 28th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ANTENOR, British steamer, 1,644, J. T. Bragg, 5th October,—Foochow 3rd October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, 5th Oct., —Shanghai 2nd October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, Samuel Ashton, 5th October,—Foochow 2nd Sept., Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

SEINE, British steamer, 2,200, H. Manning, 5th October,—Nagasaki 1st October.—Telegraph Co.

CITADEL, British 3-m. schooner, 266, H. Morrison, 5th October,—put back 22nd Sept., General.—Chinese.

LINNET, British gunboat, Commander J. G. Jones, 5th October,—St. Vladimir Bay, 26th September.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Phra Chula Chom Klao, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Killarney, British steamer, for Saigon.
Europe, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

October 5, *Albay*, British steamer, for Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfoo.
October 5, *Anton*, German steamer, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
October 5, *Fooksang*, British str., for Canton.
October 5, *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, Brit. str., for Swatow, &c.
October 5, *Glenelg*, British str., for Shanghai.
October 5, *Amoy*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
October 5, *Fu-yew*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Achilles*, str., from London, &c.—Miss Cook, and Miss Graves, and 266 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Shanghai.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, and Miss Percival.

Per *Antenor*, str., from Foochow.—20 Chinese.

Per *Fooksang*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Hastings, and 88 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Messrs. Rose, Christy and Signor Guicciardi, and 228 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Oxus*, str., from Hongkong.—2 Chinese, for Saigon. For Batavia.—Mr. A. Kappler. For Madras.—Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim and servant, E. V. Ucheta, and D. B. Tata and servant. For Marseilles.—Messrs. B. Schmacker, Knaff, Türgen-Schröder, Carl-Wilhelm, Claus Nodop, G. Lautrup, C. Blom, and Thos. Binnie. From Shanghai.—Mr. Maria, for Saigon. For Singapore.—Mr. Villeroy d'Augis and servant. For Batavia.—Mr. Tutin. For Suez.—Mrs. Lachekewitch and son, and Mr. Hackel. For Port Said.—Messrs. Milec, Cerwen, and Reschakoff. For Marseilles.—Mr. Xitco. From Yokohama.—Mr. Ponsonby, for Singapore. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Basguerville, Mrs. Tout, and Mrs. Hall, Messrs. P. Panzeri, W. Cottersen, MacMillan, Bollen, and Lee.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Seine* reports left Nagasaki on the 1st instant. Had fresh N.E. wind and fine weather.

The British gunboat *Linnet* reports left St. Vladimir Bay on the 26th ultimo. Had fine weather and N. Easterly wind all the way.

The British steamship *Fooksang* reports left Shanghai on the 2nd instant. Had moderate to fresh N.E. winds and fine weather all the way.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on the 2nd instant. In Foochow H.M.S. *Cockchafer*, steamships *Taku* and *Antenor*. Passed the steamship *Namoa* entering the river. Left Amoy on the 3rd. In Amoy the steamships *Hailoong* and *Chi-yuen*. Left Swatow on the 4th. In Swatow the steamships *Kwangtung*, *Lusitania*, and *Tung-ting*. Had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Achilles* reports left London on the 21st August; arrived in Port Said on the 4th ultimo; left Suez at noon on the 6th; arrived in Singapore on the 25th, and left again on the 28th at noon, and arrived in Hongkong on the 4th instant. Experienced moderate weather to Pulo Sapata; North of which experienced a strong gale with high confused sea, wind backing from the N.N.W. to S.W. with violent squalls. From Macclesfield Bank to port experienced fresh Easterly winds with squally unsettled weather and confused sea.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Achilles*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Europa*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and London.—Per *Antenor*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per *Thalus*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per *Crusader*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Diamante*, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *C. T. Hook*, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Kumamoto Maru*, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gedong*, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1883, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Fiji, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

At 2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

At 2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the steamer with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE SHIPPING PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "DUCCAN," will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*, for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, Revebeck, 23rd Sept.,—Hoihow 21st September, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, 3rd October,—Saigon 28th Sept., General.—Siemssen & Co.

CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,480, F. Binstead, 3rd October,—Sydney 10th Sept., and Port Darwin 23rd, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, C. G. Berry, 1st October,—San Francisco 4th Sept., and Yokohama 26th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

CRUSADER, British steamer, 647, T. Rowin, 30th August,—Saigon 25th August, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 29th September,—Saigon 22nd September, Rice.—Thos. Howard & Co.

EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June,—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

EUROPA, British steamer, 1,003, John Schade, 30th Sept.,—Saigon 25th Sept., Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117 (Stopani)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GEELONG, British steamer, 1,139, P. W. Case, 3rd October,—Bombay 14th Sept., General. —P. & O. S. N. Co.

GODAVERY, French steamer, 815, du Temple, 29th September,—Yokohama 23rd Sept., General.—Messageries Maritimes.

GRAVINA, Spanish steamer, 398, Echevaria, 12th Sept.,—Manila 8th Sept., Ballast.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 29th September,—Calcutta 15th September, Penang 21st, and Singapore 23rd, 1,451 chests Opium, 623 bales Cotton, 2,109 bags Saltpetre, and 2,400 packages Sundries.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,060, H. O'Neill, 3rd October,—Manila 29th Sept., Hemp.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LENNOX, British steamer, 1,327, Scott, 29th Sept.,—Calcutta 15th September, Penang 20th, and Singapore 23rd, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 19th June,—Touron 15th June, General.—Chinese.

NELSON, British steamer, 894, James Thorn, 22nd September,—Sydney 9th August, and Batavia 11th Sept., Coals.—Russell & Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 3rd October,—Canton 2nd October, General.—Siemssen & Co.

SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th,—China Traders' Insurance Co.

SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 785, Merrall, 3rd October,—from a cruise.—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.

SIN TAIWAN, German str., 47, H. Victeen, 30th July,—Taiwan 24th July, Ballast.—Captain.

THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, 2nd October,—Foochow 28th September, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st October, Sugar and General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALBYN'S ISLE, British bark, 360, A. W. Alden, 27th September,—Keelung 24th Sept., Coals, —Ed. Schellhass & Co.

ASTERIA, British brig, 211, Samuel Cox, 26th September,—Normanton (North Queensland) 18th Sept., Ballast.—Captain.

CHARLES BAL, British ship, 1,431, W. J. Watson, 16th September,—Cardiff 6th May, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONCORDIA, German 3-m. schooner, 474, H. Ruster, 16th September,—Nagasaki 31st August, Coals.—Siemssen & Co.

FURNESS ABBEY, American bark, 1,044, Marcey, 22nd Sept.,—Yokohama 30th August, Ballast.—Captain.

GREYHOUND, British brig, 231, Prescott, 9th August,—Albany, W.A., 16th June, Wood. —Gilman & Co.

H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,085, D. W. Dudley, 1st Sept.,—Nagasaki 23rd August, Coal.—Captain.

J. A. BORLAND, American bark, 635, V. A. Kent, 8th September,—Newcastle 6th July, Coal.—Russell & Co.

KILLENA, British bark, 795, H. Wallace, 11th August,—Hamburg 11th April, General.—Siemssen & Co.

LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 1st October,—Newchwang 18th September, Beans.—Siemssen & Co.

LOTHAIR, British bark, 800, Dester, 23rd Sept., —London 27th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloch, 2nd Jan.,—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.

MAGIC, British schooner, 214, White, 20th Aug., —Newchwang 25th July, Beans.—Order.

MARIE, German bark, 430, Thomassen, 27th August,—Swatow August 10th, Ballast. —Siemssen & Co.

MELBREK, British bark, 867, H. Lightbody, 29th September,—Cardiff 7th June, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.

NICOVA, British bark, 594, James Foster, 26th September,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th July, Coal.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

OBED BAXTER, American bark, 876, Obed, 23rd Sept.,—Shanghai 18th September, Ballast. —Russell & Co.

PAUL JONES, American ship, 1,205, E. A. Gerrich, 8th September,—Shanghai 30th August, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

SCHWAN, German brig, 276, Schroder, 16th Sept., —Nagasaki 27th August, Coals.—Siemssen & Co.

SEA RIPPLE, British barkentine, 282, A. Richens, 24th Sept.,—Freemantle, 19th August, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

SILVER EAGLE, British bark, 908, S. Richards, 31st August,—London 9th May, General.—Wieler & Co.

SOUNTAO, American bark, 1,004, F. D. Weldd, 9th August,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 7th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 26th July,—from Chingchow.—W. H. Ray.

S. S. HODGWAY, Amer. bark, 835, H. S. Townsend, 12th Sept.,—Bangkok 25th August, General.—Chinese.

TEKLI, British bark, 390, L. P. Buchholz, 23rd Sept.,—Newchwang 9th Sept., Beans.—Chinese.

TETUAN, British bark, 438, S. Hyne, 9th Sept., —Newchwang 17th August, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

THREE BROTHERS, British bark, 368, Kakicke, 1st Sept.,—Quinhon 25th August, General. —Ea Tye Hong.

TRAIT D'UNION, French 3-m. sch., 353, C. Le-roux, 1st October,—Singapore 30th Sept., Coals.—Chinese.

TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Wagland, 8th June,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

VICTOR, British bark, 402, J. D. Forbes, 13th Sept.,—Freemantle 1st Aug., Sandalwood. —Siemssen & Co.

WILDWOOD, American bark, 1,009, Chas. P. Sawyer, 23rd Sept.,—Nagasaki 14th Sept., Coal.—Russell & Co.

WM. MADSON, British bark, 466, E. Kindred, 1st October,—Newchwang 18th September, Beans.—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS. *Continued.*

WRECKER, American lorcha, 55, Henderson, 16th July,—Guap Island 1st June, General. —Blackhead & Co.

ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Loper, 3rd August,—Cardiff 4th April, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WHAMPOA.

MOUNT LEBANON, British bark, 436, Chas. H. Nelson, 16th September,—Newchwang 18th August, Beans.—Kwong Ching.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning. —Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOY.

In Port on 28th September, 1883.

Anna Bertha, German bark, 480 (Krause)—Pasedag & Co.
Benedicta, German schooner, 240 (Darum)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Confucius, Siamese schooner, 258 (Simpson)—Captain.
Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (Rute)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Fröhlich, German brig, 360 (Moller)—Pasedag & Co.
Glenury, British 3-m. schooner, 283 (Thomson) —Paseday & Co.
Johann Carl, German schooner, 144 (Ploger)—Pasedag & Co.
Magenta, British schooner, 327 (Coalfleet)—Pasedag & Co.
Meridian, Siamese bark, 345 (Kruse)—Pasedag & Co.
Minerva, German brig, 319 (Duhme)—Pasedag & Co.
Orient, German bark, 461 (Roder)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Peter, German schooner, 307 (Moller)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.
Roderick Hay, British bark, 290 (Nicolson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Sofia, Swedish brig, 280 (Pehrson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Walter Siegfried, British bark, 394 (Hansson)—Pasedag & Co.
Wm. Minstrel, British bark, 362 (Sevewright)—Boyd & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 20th September, 1883.

Almatia, American schooner, 386 (Lapham)—Chinese.
Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schmitger)—Chinese.
Lee-yih, British bark, 225 (Culhone)—Chinese.
Occident, German bark, 251 (Benter)—Chinese.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 29th September, 1883.

Brunette, British bark, 375 (Turnhill)—Morris & Co.
Centaur, German bark, 469 (Offersen)—Gipperich & Burchardi.
Chihaya Maru, Japanese bark, 441 (Yamomoto) —M. B. Kaishia.
Chingtah, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
Diamond, British bark, 391 (Neso)—Morris & Co.
Earl of Elgin, British bare, 979 (Morrison)—S. C. Farnham & Co.
Emma, German schooner, 219 (Koch)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Englee, Siamese bark, (Gammor)—Master.
Hilda, British bark, 306 (Richter)—Nils Moller.
Kolga, German bark, 540 (Lome Bang)—Russell & Co.
Leander, British ship, 148 (Hamilton)—J. W. Muller.
Lucky, Siamese bark, 424 (Sequira)—Master.
Otto, German ship, 1,205 (Folmasson)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Satsuma, British bark, 364 (Lord)—Morris & Co.
Siam, Siamese bark, 225 (Thomson)—Butterfield & Swire.

NAGASAKI.

In Port on 15th September, 1883.

Bride, British bark, 300 (Sutherland)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
P. Pendleton, American bark, 1281 (Blanchard) —C. & J. Trading Co.
Queen of India, British bark, 388 (Maher)—Master.
Satsuma, British bark, 364 (Lord)—Holme, Ringer & Co.
Spartan, American bark, 747 (Crossley)—Captain.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 22nd September, 1883

Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.
Alex. Newton, American ship, (Sprout)—Smith, Baker & Co.
Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Böhm.
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Getting)—Grosser & Co.
Gloaming, British ship, 1,498 (Densmore)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Guam, British schooner, 294 (Marns)—Master.
Pearl, American bark, 536 (Howes)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sagitta, British bark, 579 (Taylor)—Frazar & Co.
W. H. Lincoln, American ship, 1,684 (Daily)—Master.

MANILA.

In Port on 3rd September, 1883.

Alex. Duthie, British ship, 1,159—Smith, Bell & Co.
A. & W. C., Dutch ship, 1,486—Ker & Co.
Continental, American ship, 1,712—W. F. Stevenson & Co.
Elise, German ship, 1,348—Macleod & Co.
Filadelfia, Austrian bark, 830—Macleod & Co.
H. A. Litchfield, American bark, 638—Peele, Hubbell & Co.
H. Printzemberg, German brig, 533—Martin, Dyce & Co.
H. G. Johnson, American bark, 1,080—Ker & Co.
Ida, British bark, 658—Holliday, Wise & Co.
John Nicholson, British bark, 685—W. F. Stevenson & Co.
Importer, American ship, 1,270—Smith, Bell & Co.
M. Brockelman, German bark, 512—Baer, Senior & Co.
Motley, American schooner, 908—Smith, Bell & Co.
Pepita, Spanish bark, 512—J. Reyes & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Cruising.
Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Cruising.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Collins, Singapore.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley. Cruising.
Cockchafer, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Wood, Foochow.
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Cruising.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. J. Eliott, Cruising.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Espoir, gunboat, Commander Gamble, Hongkong.
Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Korea.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Singapore.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuhae, Shanghai.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Shanghai.
Linnet British gunboat, Commander J. G. Jones, Hongkong.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Sandakan.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve. Hongkong.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Chefoo.
Sapphire, corvette, 9 guns, Commander John R. T. Fullerton, Cruising.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander V. A. Tisdall, Canton.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cuming, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Commander C. Lindsay, Tientsin.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Yokohama.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Chefoo.
Alert, American corvette, 4 guns, Commander L. Kempff, Kobe.
Aragon, Spanish cruiser, Commander J. R. Hidalgo, Manila.
Cher, French gunboat, Commander Lafon, Noth.
Duke of Edinburgh, Russian ironclad, Captain de Giers, Shanghai.
Ermak, Russian transport, Captain Koltchau, Vladivostock.
Essex, American gun-vessel, 6 guns, Captain McCormack, Nagasaki.
Gornostai, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostock.
Iltis, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klausa, Canton.
Kersaint, French corvette, Commander Beaumont, Tonquin.
Leipzig, German corvette, 16 guns, Captain Herbig, Shanghai.
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Rouvier, Canton.
Marques de Duero, Spanish despatch-vessel, Don Domingo Caravaca, Manila.
Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Hiogo.
Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Tatarinoff, Nagasaki.
Nerpa, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Valrondt, Vladivostock.
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Green, Canton.
Plastoun, Russian sloop, 8 guns, Captain Poliansky, Saigon.
Richmond, American frigate, 14 guns, Captain Skerrett, Yokohama.
Skobeleff, Russian corvette, Japan.
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Boyle, Vladivostock.
St. Petersburg, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Sidenener, Vladivostock.
Stosch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain Buchholtz, Hongkong.
Tamega, Portuguese gunboat, Commander da Costa Cabral, Canton.
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Heck, Vladivostock.
Tourville, French frigate, 27 guns, Captain Bose, en route Japan.
Triomphante, French corvette, 17 guns, Captain Baux, Hongkong.
Vestnik, Russian sloop, 8 guns, Captain Avelan, Manila.
Victorieuse, French frigate, 14 guns, Captain de la Batie,—Hongkong.
Villars, French corvette, 15 guns, Captain M. Dewatre, Shanghai.
Volta, French corvette, Captain Fournier, Tientsin.
Wolf, German gunboat, 4 guns, Commander von Raven, Shanghai.

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

An-lan, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, Lin Kuo Ch'ang, Canton.
Chee-hing, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chinese Captain, Canton.
Chên-to, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, J. Stewart, Canton.
Chên-jui, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chinese, Canton.
Ching-on, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chung Wing Fai, Canton.
Ching-ting, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, F. Bessard, Canton.
Chop-chung, Revenue cruiser,—Li Tack Ming, Canton.
Chop-sai, Viceroy's gunboat, Chang, on a cruise.
Hai-ch'ang-ching, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Wu Jui Ch'ang, Canton.
Hai-king-ching, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Ho Ping Shu, Canton.
Hoi-tung-hung, Viceroy's gunboat, Leung Yiu-Ting, Canton.
Hua-shan, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, H. J. Fausch, Canton.
Li-shê, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chinese, Canton.
Peng-chao-hai, Revenue cruiser, 4 guns, Chow Shoi, Hongkong.
Quang-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, Ho Ping Tie, Hongkong.
Shen-chi, Revenue cruiser, 5 guns, Sze Yung Tai, Canton.
Sui-tsing, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, J. B. Murray, Hai Ling Shan.
Tching-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, Chinese Admiral, Bogue Forts.
Tching-pó, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Chinese, Bogue Forts.
Tchun-tung, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chinese, Ti Hu, West Coast.
Tsing-po, Viceroy's gunboat, 6 guns, A. Gregory, Canton.
Yi-hu, Viceroy's gunboat, [illegible], Canton.
Yu-min, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, [illegible], Canton.

Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [1

YEU QUA.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C., QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256

CHIE NAM.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH WATCH MAKER AND ENGRAVER,
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [318

LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255

A HOY.

HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialité, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [388

T. O. K. K. E.

COAL MERCHANT,
No. 75, PRAYA CENTRAL.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," Steam Launches for Hire at $3 for 1st Hour, $2 for 2nd and $1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [302

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community that he has resigned his Partnership in the "NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased an Interest in the "SZE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the Business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.

AH NAM,
Late Partner in the "NAM-SING Tailor Shop."
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [290

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the undermentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.

NAM SING,
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Central Market.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [325

CHEONG WO,

TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed AT MODERATE PRICES.
DEALER IN CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, PITH HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS FOR EXPORTATION.
N.B.—Note the address,
No. 166, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
SIXTH DOOR WEST FROM POTTINGER STREET.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1883. [369

SAM HING, JUNK.

SAULTZY, TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.
Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
DEALER IN CHINESE SILKS of all kinds, PITH HATS, MATTING, BAMBOO BLINDS,

Price's affidavit about these articles having been published maliciously and from corrupt motives, Mr. Fraser-Smith said that such *ex parte* statements circulated in the colony and elsewhere before anything had actually taken place in court were calculated to prejudicially affect him in the minds of those who knew nothing of the merits of the case. He was only desirous to know how far the Press was privileged to go in such matters, and had, of course, no wish to in any way fetter the rights of the local newspapers. Captain Thomsett said he would look into the matter and let Mr. Fraser-Smith know the position of affairs. Mr. Francis and Mr. Wotton both expressed opinions on the subject, which, however, had better not be mentioned until the magistrate's decision is made known.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE FOR THE CHINA COAST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, 1882-1883.

The first year of the Meteorological Service for the China coast has been rather a year of preparation and organization than one of action.

1. *Instruments of Observation.*—In the first place, selected instruments on a uniform model should be supplied to the captains of vessels who have agreed to assist the service; and as these, since the commencement, number seventy, the question has become important. The Director of the service thought it his duty to go himself to Europe to select the best instruments and find a maker in whom he could place full confidence. The adoption of the metric system of measurements in the service rendered it advisable to go to Paris rather than London; the Director was glad to find what he was in search of, in the instruments adopted for the French Marine, by the Central Meteorological Bureau of France, as well as a trustworthy manufacturer. Arrangements were made that the instruments were to reach Shanghai by instalments at regular intervals, and the delivery should have been completed six or seven months after the order had been given and accepted. Though it is a matter of regret that the order has not yet been carried out, and that, during the frequent typhoons which have visited our coast this summer, proper instruments of observation have not yet been supplied to our ships, it is better perhaps to have a still longer delay than too much haste, as the instruments will doubtless gain by it. As soon as they arrive in Shanghai, which, according to last advices from Paris, should not be much longer delayed, the Director of the service will himself superintend their arrangement on board the vessels, and instruct the Captains in their use; and hopes that the adoption of the new system of measurement will not cause them too much trouble and dislike.

The voyage of the Director, made with the sole object of expediting and furthering the service, and of which the charges have been liquidated out of the funds collected for the purpose by the Meteorological Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, has only occupied four months during the winter,—a season when there are no typhoons, and when the presence of the Director at Siccawei was less necessary; but the daily observations have not been interrupted by his absence.

2. *The daily Bulletin.*—Ever since the Observatory at Siccawei has undertaken the direction of the Meteorological Service, a daily bulletin, containing the principal meteorological observations made at Siccawei, has been sent to the three Shanghai papers, and during the whole period (since October, 1882) there has been no interruption in their publication. The form given to this bulletin allows the public to form a sufficiently correct idea of the state of the atmosphere on the previous evening, and the principal changes which have taken place. With a little trouble it will not be difficult, by the aid of these bulletins, to foresee with some probability the weather of to-morrow. At intervals, the Director of the service has added to these bulletins short notes on the passage of typhoons in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

3. *Time-Ball and Storm Signal Mast.*—The conferences between the Observatory at Siccawei and the French Municipal Council have terminated in a project for the erection of a time-ball for the Concessions and the Port of Shanghai. The Observatory at Siccawei will telegraph every day at noon, precisely. Funds have been voted for the purchase of the necessary instruments for the purpose, which have been already ordered in Europe; and there is reason to hope that by the beginning of next year this service will be regularly in operation. The mast which will carry the meridian ball, will serve equally to give to the harbour warning signals of tempests. These useful signals to sailors will thus be sooner known, and as well understood, as notices inserted in the daily papers, which might pass unnoticed.

4. *Improvements at the Central Observatory.*—Thanks to the subsidy voted by the Meteorological Committee, some improvements have been made at the Central Observatory at Siccawei for the benefit of the Meteorological Service. As it was desirable that very exact observations should be made at the Central Observatory, principally with reference to the wind, a wooden tower 100 feet high has been constructed to carry the requisite instruments, and, among others, a fine anemometer by Beckley, for the continual registration of the direction and force of the wind. This tower and the anemometer, have been purchased out of the funds of the service.

5. *Publications.*—The study of the typhoons of 1881 has been published, and has received a favourable reception from the public and especially from seafaring men. Numerous observations have been made during the year 1882-1883, on the vessels which are giving their assistance to the Meteorological Service. The examination of these observations, as well as of the regular observations taken at the ports and lighthouses on the China coast, has been commenced and is in progress. Moreover, the Director of the service, during the voyage to Europe, has secured the co-operation of the Messageries steamers and of the vessels of the French fleets in China and Cochin China. This collection of meteorological documents, together with a very numerous and carefully kept series of observations from Japan and the Philippine Islands, with those from a few meteorological stations in the interior of China, will form a very interesting study of the particular atmospheric movements in these parts of the extreme East during the year 1882, the compilation of which is begun.

Instructions to Captains have been arranged and published, but will not be distributed until the new instruments arrive as they are intended to explain their proper management.

6. *Meteorological Telegrams.*—A desideratum which will probably remain as such for some time longer, is to put the meteorological stations on the Coast and in the interior in telegraphic communication with the Central Observatory, so, meanwhile, without numerous daily telegrams, forecasts of the weather, will be always very problematical.

During this year, 1882—1883, then, the Meteorological Service has been established, and so soon as the organization is completed, there is every reason to hope that it will give useful results to navigation, commerce, and science.

—Siccawei, 15th September, 1883. The Director of the Meteorological Service.

(Sd.) S. J. MARC DECHEVRENS.

FOOCHOW RACES.

PROGRAMME OF THE WINTER MEETING.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1883.

The STEWARDS CUP, (Presented); value $100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance $5. Half a Mile.

The MAIDEN STAKES, of $15 each with $100 added; for all China Ponies that have never run at any meeting; weights as per scale. Three Quarters of a Mile.

The COMPRADORES CUP, (Presented); value $—; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance $10. Two Miles.

The HACK STAKES, of $10 each with $50 added; for all China Ponies not otherwise entered at this meeting except for the Cosmopolitan Cup; to be ridden by jockeys who have never won a race; weights 7lbs. over weight for inches. Half a Mile.

The STAND STAKES, of $10 each with $50 added; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale. Three Quarters of a Mile.

The HAEKWAN CUP, (Presented), value $—; for all China Ponies that have never run previous to this meeting; weights as per scale; winner of the Maiden Stakes 7lbs. extra; entrance $5. One Mile.

The HONGKONG CUP, (Presented), value $200; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winner of the Compradore's Cup 7lbs. extra; entrance $10. One Mile and a Half.

SECOND DAY.—FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

The RACING STAKES, of $10 each with $50 added; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winner of the Stewards Cup 7lbs. extra, of the Stand Stakes 10lbs. extra, if of both 14lbs. extra; previous non-starters 7lbs. extra. Three Quarters of a Mile.

The CHAASZE CUP, (Presented); value $—; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winner of the Compradores or Hongkong Cup 7lbs. extra, if of both 10lbs. extra; entrance $10. Two Miles.

The LOTTERY CUP, value $150; Second Pony $50; for all China Ponies that have never run previous to this Meeting; weight as per scale; entrance $5. One Mile and a Half.

The BANKERS PLATE, (Presented); value $100 with a Sweepstakes of $10 each added; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners in 1883, 7lbs. penalty, this meeting included. One Mile.

The MONGOL CUP, value $100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners 10lbs. extra; entrance $5. Half a Mile.

The FOOCHOW STAKES, of $10 each; a forced entry for all China Ponies entered at this Meeting except those entered only for Hack Stakes and Cosmopolitan Stakes; first Pony to receive seventy per cent., second Pony twenty per cent., third Pony ten per cent.; weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

The CONSULAR CUP, (Presented); value $100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners 7lbs. extra; entrance $5. Three Quarters of a Mile.

THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

The TEA MERCHANTS CUP, (presented by the Tea men); value $ . . . . Second Pony $50; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners at this meeting of a race of 1½ miles or over 7lbs. extra and an additional 5lbs. for every other race won at these distances; entrance $10. One Mile and Three Quarters.

The MANCHU STAKES, of $10 each; weights as per scale; for all China Ponies that have never won a race; winners at this meeting disqualified. One Mile.

The LADIES PURSE, (presented); for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners 7lbs. extra; entrance $5. Once Round.

The LEDGER CUP, (presented); First Pony to receive $100; Second Pony $25; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners of one race during the meeting 10lbs. extra, if of two or more 14lbs. extra; entrance $5. Once Round and a distance.

The CONSOLATION CUP, value $150; Second Pony $50; for all *bona fide* beaten Ponies that have run at this meeting; weights as per scale; entrance $5. One Mile.

The CHAMPION STAKES, of $10 each with $100 added; a forced entry for winners; (Excepting Winner of the Hack Stakes and Consolation Cup); winners of two races at this meeting $15 extra, of more than two races $40 extra; weights as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

The COSMOPOLITAN CUP, (Presented), value $—; for all China Ponies; catch weights over 12 stone; to be ridden by residents of Amoy and Foochow; entrance $5. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Entries to close on 22nd November, 1883.

MADAGASCAR.

The difference arising out of the invasion of Madagascar, which is now the subject of communications between our own Government and that of France, is one which commands a good deal of interest in this country upon general grounds. The Hovas are an inoffensive people who have displayed very considerable willingness and capacity to adopt Western ideas so far as they can be applied in their race and country. Their ambassadors when in this country secured a great amount of sympathy by the propriety of their demeanour and the quiet patience with which they met the somewhat high-handed treatment accorded to them by the French. It cannot, of course, be pretended that such considerations are capable of producing among us a very lively practical interest in the people of Madagascar, but they do undoubtedly suffice to arouse a certain amount of honest indignation when acts of oppression or injustice are resorted to. That sentiment is naturally reinforced by the circumstance that Madagascar does not stand alone in suffering. Our neighbours across the Channel are active in more than one direction just now, and their action is not by any means of a kind to command unreserved approbation. Restlessness such as they are now displaying tends to produce irritation and uneasiness even in quarters where no tangible mischief is alleged. It is easy to say to ourselves that we are not the protectors of Madagascar or Tonquin, but philosophy cannot entirely control sensibility. Our own trade with Madagascar, though not very large, yet constitutes a substantial interest. It is quite true that it is not directly threatened; in fact, the French have given the most categorical assurances that it will not be interfered with, while from some points of view it may even be an advantage to deal with European administrators. But trade frequently suffers from the advance of a rival flag, notwithstanding the most ample verbal guarantees, and whatever benefits sanguine persons may descry in the distant future, it may be feared that Madagascar has entered upon a period of confusion and insecurity which cannot be immediately favourable to the interests of any class. Thus there is a general feeling that though no great harm may be done by the French proceedings in Madagascar, they are not likely to be productive of any particular good, and are supporting in so far as they constitute an example of rather arbitrary dealing which does not stand alone, and may any day be repeated in some fresh quarter.

It is, however, matter for congratulation that the specific cause of offence which seemed likely a few weeks ago to produce some diplomatic friction turns out upon investigation to have no real existence. Our readers will remember that a telegram ascribing the death of Consul Pakenham to the harsh and overbearing conduct of the French Admiral called forth from Mr. Gladstone expressions which, though carefully guarded, were felt to indicate his appreciation of the gravity of such an occurrence. The Consul's Secretary was said to have been put under arrest, and he himself ordered to leave Tamatave within twenty-four hours. The worry and excitement thus produced, acting upon a frame already enfeebled by disease, were declared to have hurried him into his grave. The statement was tolerably precise and circumstantial, but the French Government professed itself entirely destitute of corroborating information. We pointed out at the time that the character of Admiral Pierre, who is well-known in this country, rendered it improbable that he could be guilty of so violent an action as that imputed to him except under great provocation, while Mr. Pakenham's official experience and previous career made it equally improbable that such provocation could have been given. It is now ascertained that whatever may have been the orders issued by the French Admiral, they did not in point of fact cause or contribute to the death of Mr. Pakenham. That unfortunate gentleman was already in a comatose and sinking condition when the orders were issued, and could not have been aware of their purport. The death of a British official at his post in the circumstances alleged in the telegram would have been a very serious matter, and it is, therefore, a cause for satisfaction that the report is proved to be without foundation. But our Consul's death is by no means the whole of the case which the Government has to consider. Other questions remain and have been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, whose report is expected immediately. But, at all events, one cause of offence, and that a very serious one, has been removed by the investigation into the circumstances of Consul Pakenham's death.

As matters now stand, the point which excites the greatest interest in this country is the treatment bestowed upon Mr. Shaw, a British subject, now suffering that indefinitely prolonged imprisonment which under French law precedes trial. We have received a great number of communications which testify to the interest taken in him on the double ground of his nationality and his occupation as a missionary. He is charged with holding communication with "the enemy," which in this case means the poor people whom he has been engaged in teaching, and who were undoubtedly accustomed to look to him for advice in every difficulty. On the most general grounds the occasion was one when it was only common justice to treat very gently and discriminatingly the offence of holding communication with the natives. Had the French been in regular occupation of the district and engaged in regular warfare, we could more easily understand a rigorous application of the laws of war. In that case every one would at least have received fair notice of the condition of affairs, and would have had trustworthy indications of his duty. But the French made a sudden descent upon Tamatave, declared it a French town, and took all its inhabitants, European and native, by surprise. It is a little too much to expect of ordinary civilians in such circumstances that they should know exactly what is permitted and what is forbidden, or should at once realize to the full all the consequences flowing from so sudden a reversal of the conditions to which they were accustomed. What Mr. Shaw actually did, according to the accounts received in this country from Tamatave, is explained in two letters, one from an English missionary, the other from Mr. Chesson. What renders pedantic severity in such a case the more absurd is the circumstance, upon which the French themselves are fond of insisting, that the resistance offered to them was of the most feeble character, and that the "enemy" with whom Mr. Shaw held communication after he had been suddenly and forcibly converted into a French subject were a mere horde of refugees anxious only to get out of reach of French rifles. These considerations, important enough in the case of ordinary civilians, apply with double force to the case of a missionary,—bound by his calling and position to minister to the people among whom he laboured, and certainly entitled to suppose that a very wide and substantial difference would be admitted between his communications with his scared and scattered flock and the conveyance of information to an organized enemy in the course of a regular war. We shall be much surprised if any proof be forthcoming that his communications were in any way different from those which he daily carried on in the pursuit of his labour of love, and equally surprised if it can be shown that any indiscretion of which he may conceivably have been guilty could have had the smallest appreciable effect upon the French position. It may be suspected that his position as a missionary, which ought to have secured the most charitable construction for any communications he may have held, has, in fact, been regarded as the head and front of his offending. The French are too much accustomed to atone for the scanty respect they pay to their own religion by being very zealous in harassing its rivals. Our Government will, doubtless, do everything in its power to save Mr. Shaw from being subjected on such a charge to the protracted detention which French procedure inflicts even upon the innocent. But it seems to us that the case is one in which the British nation may make appeal to the broader considerations which Governments are sometimes precluded from urging. Legal reasoning may show that Mr. Shaw, whether innocent or guilty, must go through all the punishment before trial which accused persons have to suffer in France. But French friendship for this country can hardly be regarded as particularly warm if it does not suffice, in so trivial a case as this, to set aside technicalities and render the substantial justice which would cost France so little and gratify English public opinion so much.—*Times.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 24th, 1883.

Sir Harry Parkes, Sir George Bowen and Mr. Grosvenor left this morning for Peking. Mr. Russell Young arrived here yesterday from Peking.—Mr. Tricou paid a visit yesterday at 3 p.m. to Li Chung Tang and it is said another this morning at 9.30 a.m., on account of which, it is said, he put off his departure for Peking.

A sad tale reaches here. The Annamese envoy desired to leave by steamer, but after an interview with Li Chung Tang he decided to travel overland for Annam, with his wife's coffin. The Chinese report says that on account of the freshets in the Grand Canal, the boat at Nan Ti Hsien capsized and the Yuen envoy was drowned.

The gap which was repaired last Friday has burst again, and as before the water pours on the plains. What a difference to the repairs even on the French Concession! That is as sound as when repaired; they burst again in 24 hours.

It is said that Li Chung Tang and Mr. Tricou will satisfactorily arrange all pending questions. If Mr. Tricou goes to Peking Captain Mignard will go with him.—*Mercury.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I see a notice in the hall of the Hongkong Club that there is to be a general meeting of members held next week to discuss the proposed purchase of the Club by its members, thus making it a proprietary, or rather a co-operative affair. As there will probably be a great many opinions expressed at the meeting a comparative new comer would, of course, not be considered to know so much as an old resident, yet these are a few suggestions which some one might work up into shape which have suggested themselves to my mind, and with your permission, I'll just jot them down as they come. In the first place the shares should be as largely spread among the members as possible; every member should have at least one, and none should be allowed to hold more than ten—so as to prevent the possibility of the affair becoming a monopoly. The dividends should be fixed not to exceed 10 per cent, and anything exceeding that to be devoted to repairs, refitting, and improvements. Billiards and bowls might be made free without seriously injuring the Club's receipts and certainly drinks might be cheaper. We pay just as much for our drinks at the Club as we do at the Hotel, in addition to a monthly subscription, and billiards and bowls are sometimes a serious item in one's monthly account. The "chow," too, might be improved without any serious loss to the Compradore, and I have noticed that the Hotel and Club seem to ring the changes on the same bills of fare from week to week. But the main question now is—are the members to become proprietors or are they not? If the former, let the Club be "run" for the benefit of its members and not as a speculation, and let it be managed by a committee to be elected every year with a president and secretary, the latter to be resident and salaried. As the Club is the only "home" many young men in the Colony spend their evenings in, it should be made as attractive and at the same time as economical as possible. I would even go so far as to suggest that a music room be added, and also that the billiard room and bowling alley be opened on Sunday evenings, say at 8 o'clock, for I, with many others, fail to see the difference between a game at billiards and a game at lawn tennis at seasonable hours on the Sabbath, though I know that there are many who play the latter who would condemn the former as immoral. Now I cannot see that either of these pastimes is worse than lounging about with a worldly novel, or sleeping off the effects of over-eating and want of exercise on the "Lord's day." In fact, healthy and harmless exercise and amusement will tend to keep the body in condition and the mind at rest far more than the morbid Sabbath pastimes which are offered in the shape of dry reading and useless inactivity.

Yours faithfully,

A CLUBMAN.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1883.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Anadyr*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 6th.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rohilla*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, for this port, and is due here on the 10th.

To-day's Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE HALL,
HONGKONG.
AUSTRIAN LADIES' BAND.
THIS EVENING,
the 5th instant.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Officers and Civilians $1.00
Second Seats.....0.50
Soldiers 0.25
Doors open at 8.30 performance at 9 o'clock.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1883. [747

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
VIA SINGAPORE,
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports, New Caledonia and Fiji.)
THE Steamship
"CRUSADER"
Captain Rowley, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1883. [748

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
THE Company's Steamship
"SAMARANTE"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1883. [749

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance 1 of 1877.
WILLIAM LEGGE,
Acting Secretary.
Dated the 4th day of October, 1883. [759

"WAI SAN YAT PO"
A DAILY CHINESE NEWSPAPER
with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the Treaty Ports. Subscription FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. The above high-class native paper is an excellent medium for Advertisers at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,080 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor,
LUK KE SHUN,
No. 5, Gough Street.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [703

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

(:o:)

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731

Intimations.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING .....50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING .....25 "
SHAVING.....25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS .....25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

Mr. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—
EVERY DAY.....$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY...$3.00 "
TWICE A WEEK .....$2.00 "

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for Inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458

HOP SHING & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

HAVING this day commenced Business, we are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at MODERATE TERMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ENGINE ROOM STORES SUPPLIED.
NESS IRON WORKS,
WEST POINT, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [718

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS,
7, BEAUCHAMP ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)
Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers are Invited to try those carefully Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS,
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to
FUNG TANG,
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,
42, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....$22 per Case.
PINTS.....$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.
FAIRBANK'S AND HOWE'S SCALES,
SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES.
FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.
DRILLING MACHINES.
HITCHCOCK'S PATENT TABLE LAMPS, and HANGING PENDANTS.
BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.
SHIPS' SKYLIGHTS
POLISHED PLATE GLASS.
STEEL HAWSERS ON REEL STAND.
CHARCOAL WATER FILTERS.
SPARKLING SCHARZHOFBERGER
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,
MARIENTHALER BEER,
IN QUARTS & PINTS.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN
AND
THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s
GLADIATEUR CHAMPAGNE.
CHR. MOTZ & Co.'s
CLARETS.
VALEYRAAC MEDOC.
ST. ESTEPH MEDOC.
MARGAUX MEDOC.
PURE CONDENSED ALPINE MILK
IN BOTTLES.
WESTPHALIA HAMS.
SMOKED BEEF IN TINS.
GERMAN VEGETABLES IN TINS.
BEST GOUDA CHEESE IN TINS.
SALT MEAT SAUSAGES IN KEGS.
SALT SPICED BEEF IN KEGS.
KEROSENE STOVES.
CROWN ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [10

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE.
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Veguetas, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [943

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
ERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressedto the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1883.

IN view of the present complicated political situation in Europe, the following article, for which we are indebted to the London *Daily News* of August 24th, will be read with interest:—

Mr. GLADSTONE made an important statement in the House of Commons yesterday with respect to the case of Mr. SHAW and the relations of the English and French Governments in that delicate matter. M. WADDINGTON has been authorised by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to state that "the French Government will do everything in their power to put an end to this incident." We cannot, we suppose, misunderstand this assurance. It means, we infer, that the French Government will order the release of Mr. SHAW. There might be other ways of "putting an end to the incident," but none which an English Minister would announce with satisfaction, or which a French Minister would promise as an act of international courtesy. Whatever qualifications may be implied in Mr. GLADSTONE's statement that the importance of the declaration depended on its being given and received in an equitable spirit, there can be no ground for anticipating any less favourable result than that to which we have pointed. Mr. GLADSTONE's forbearing and courteous language, worthy of himself and due to the great nation with which we were momentarily in controversy, has no doubt made the task of the French Government easier in this matter. The tone in which he has spoken is very different from that to which France has had to listen from another quarter. Some of the leading French journals see in the inspired menaces of the *North German Gazette* merely a Parliamentary manœuvre of Prince BISMARCK's in order to prepare the Reichstag for a further increase of the military forces and of expenditure upon them. But an enlargement of German armaments would have significance of its own for France, even more momentous than the threats of the official organ of the German Chancellor. It is impossible not to connect the monarchical combinations to which we have frequently referred with the language of the *North German Gazette*. That language gives articulate voice to the silent meaning of the Triple Alliance, and to the overtures which are being made to Spain and to the Danubian Kingdoms. No one can censure the spirit with which the threats of the *North German Gazette* have been met by the French Press. They are naturally resented, and Germany is told, with no unbecoming sense of national self-respect, that France is not in 1883 what she was in 1873. But on the whole a scrupulous reserve and self-command have been shown. France is not above being taught by an enemy, and is displaying through some of her most important organs of opinion a disposition to reconsider the policy which has led to her isolation on the Continent. Is is satisfactory to us to find influential French journals speaking in language identical with that which we have ventured repeatedly to use. One newspaper declares that "it is "high time for the country to interfere, "and impose upon the Government a less "hazardous policy, and one less open to "sudden complications." Another draws from the Madagascar incident the important and salutary general conclusion that distant expeditions should be undertaken with more circumspection than France has recently shown. Are those distant expeditions, it asks, worth the cost even of their success? The reverse just sustained by the French arms in Tonquin shows that not merely a too costly success, but the possibility of failure, with all its embarrassing and irritating consequences, has to be reckoned with. "No risk," says the same journal, "should now be run, for we have fallen on dangerous times. Our situation in Europe demands the utmost prudence." This is not the language of pusillanimity. It is that of a true and sober courage which dares to look the posture of affairs in the face and to state the truth in disregard of natural sensitiveness and of the demands of a false sense of honour.

"Would an advantage in Madagascar compensate us," asks a French journal which we have already quoted, "for the loss of robust and hearty friendliness with England? We had one friend, a selfish one, perhaps"—England is always selfish when it is not perfidious—"but still a friend, and an influential one. Can we any longer count on its friendly offices? It has certainly cooled since we launched out into a bold colonial policy, and began to undertake distant expeditions." There is no more cardinal maxim of our foreign policy than the necessity of cultivating and maintaining friendly relations with France. That is a Liberal tradition, as well as a Liberal conviction. It was acted on by Mr. CANNING—a Liberal in foreign politics—and by Lord PALMERSTON, and no one has been truer to it than Mr. GLADSTONE, who has often announced his inherited and life-long sympathy with the ideas of Mr. CANNING in these matters. The efforts which he is now making, under very trying and difficult circumstances, to prevent a rupture with France, show the tenacity with which he holds to this doctrine. The cordial admiration which Englishmen feel for the French genius and of many points in the French character—an admiration springing more out of natural differences than out of natural resemblances—will powerfully aid him if our French neighbours will allow this feeling to have fair play. But why, we may ask, should France have only one friend in Europe, a friend, too, whose good dispositions she has of late been severely trying? What constitutes the dangers of the "dangerous times on which she has fallen"? The peril lies in that restless spirit of adventure, which, making its first beginnings in Africa and Asia, may, it is feared, presently disturb Europe. Long ago, we raised our voice in warning. The journalists and politicians who resented the friendly cautions of the English Press do not like any better, we imagine, the open threats of the *North German Gazette*, which might have been spared if timely heed had been given to suggestions which were made in pure goodwill, and the prudence of which French journalists now admit by echoing them.

While a cordial understanding with France is the aim of our statesmen and the desire of the country, nothing can be further from the intentions of England than a defensive and offensive combination of the two Western Powers against the Great Empires of Central Europe. A triple alliance, which seems to be dreamed of in some quarters, of England, France, and Russia, against the triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, would be still less possible if there were degrees in impossibility. We have nothing to fear from Germany or from Austria, and we have no cause of complaint against them. They do not threaten or incommode us in any way. The adhesion of Servia and Roumania to the two Empires may possibly result in giving Austria practical command over the Danube, and the reversion of certain provinces of the Turkish Empire, when the inevitable collapse and disruption come. Alarmists for the safety of our Indian Empire would rather see Austria than Russia within measurable distance of Constantinople. The fact is, though we regret to say it, that the European Power of which we will not say we have most cause to complain, but whose recent action we have most reason to scrutinise with vigilance and anxiety, is France. Her new colonial policy touches us to every point. We need not speak more of Madagascar nor of certain enterprises on the Western Coast of Africa. The war in Touquin threatens to become an open war with China, in which enemies more powerful than the Chinese armies would fight against France—climate and distance, floods and pestilence—a war which, in its progress would carry disorganization with it, interrupting European commerce, and opening a new Eastern question, far larger and more formidable than that which for generations has been the puzzle and torment of European politicians. It may be difficult for France to withdraw now from the mistaken enterprises in which she has embarked. It will be more difficult, and yet it may be essential, to do so after disaster and loss. She is threatened by a European alliance against her. It is in her power, if not at once to dissolve, yet to disarm that alliance, by adopting a policy of peace which may be distasteful to a few ambitious politicians, but which reflects the desire of a sober, industrious, and intelligent but politically too silent and acquiescent population.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 4th.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

It is reported that France refuses to make any concession to China beyond the neutralization of North Tonquin.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE hull of the barque *Hodden*, which came to grief during the last big blow in the north, realised taels 1,400 at public auction in Shanghai the other day.

SAYS the Amoy *Gazette* of the 1st inst.:—The steamship *China* which left this port on the 27th September bound for Tamsui, put back yesterday morning with her machinery disabled.

WE are informed by the Acting Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., that the steamship *Rohilla*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore for this port on Thursday last, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

THE *Mercury* states that Mr. Chun Pohan, the newly appointed superintendent of trade to Korea, with his translator, Mr. Chun Fuh Cho, will leave Shanghai for Korea by the steamship *Poochi* on the 11th or 12th inst.

WE understand that the return of the U.S.S. *Richmond* to this port, with Admiral Pierce Crosby on board, has been considerably accelerated in consequence of the late disturbance at Canton, and she may consequently be expected here very shortly.

THE first match of the season, First Eleven *v.* Next Twenty-four, was commenced on the Cricket Ground shortly after two o'clock this afternoon in glorious weather, and is now proceeding as we go to press. A full report of the play will appear in due course.

THE U.S.S. *Monocacy* has been ordered by Admiral Pierce Crosby to convey the United States Minister, the Hon. John Russell Young, on an official visit—to the various Consulates in China. Mr. Young may be expected here about the middle or end of next month.

THE entries have closed for the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting. The 23 races on the programme have secured an aggregate entry of 796 ponies, with entrance fees amounting to taels 5,270. The Shanghai Stakes has 109 ponies entered. All these figures are "the best on record." The Shanghai Race Club Stewards evidently understand their business.

THE Hankow correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* writes on September 29th:—[illegible] broke out in the native city yesterday evening, resulting in thirty houses being burned. All is quiet here at present, nothing more being heard of the White Lily Society. The river has risen on an average two inches a day during the past week; and to-day the water-mark is 39 feet 11 inches.

WE would remind our readers that the "Austrian Ladies' Band" will give a performance in the Temperance Hall, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. The above talented *artistes* have had a very successful season here and will leave for Shanghai by the French mail. We have no doubt the inhabitants of the Model Settlement will largely patronise the "Ladies' Band Combination."

THE following elegant literary *morceau* appears in a recent issue of the Shanghai *Mercury*:—Black Satin. This favourite old black has terminated his racing career, after just eight years. He was found during the training to be too stiff with age for any more racing. He commenced his career by winning the Griffins at Chefoo in 1875, and four other races at the meeting including the Champions. He was Mr. Cornabe's property. Then he went to Hongkong where he won one race. Then he came to Shanghai, where he won four races at the Spring Meeting of 1876 and five at the Autumn, winning the Champions of each. He has won 34 races on race days and some on off days. That is more than any other pony in China. He has won the Champions 3 times, and been placed 3 times besides. So far Prejudice has won it three times, and been placed by the judge twice more. Black Satin became Mr. Paul's property in 1878. Except those phenomenal race ponies, Tenakwang and Torpedo, he is the best Mongolian pony China has ever seen. Prejudice and Strathavon may perhaps be placed on a par with him. The length of time he has been kept in racing condition reflects the greatest credit on the skill and judgment of his accomplished trainer.

NOAH's ark has been captured by a Turk. Noah counted on no account of his doings at this late day. The olive branch which the dove carried will probably be found between the leaves of the log book.

"WERE you ever struck by lightning, deacon?" asked the boarder of Farmer Furrow. "Wal, not exactly," replied the old man, "but I know how it must feel." "How's that?" "Why," whispered the granger, as he nervously glanced toward the kitchen door where his wife sat shelling beans, "the old woman once caught me trying to kiss the hired girl, and—" Just then his helpmeet looked up, and the farmer quickly called his boarder's attention to the antics of a calf in an adjoining field.

INSTEAD of dying out, the Jewish body shows increasing vitality. They cannot be stamped out or swallowed up. They pass from country to country to become practically masters wherever they go. They get the land in Germany and Hungary, and grow rich in Russia; they are the great bankers in London and Paris and the centres of European commerce. In ten (recent) years the Rothschilds furnished $100,000,000 in loans to England, Austria, Prussia, France, Russia and Brazil. They increase larger than Christians, and of every 100,000 persons only 80 Jews die to 143 Christians.

VERY few people who cry "Hip, hip, hurrah!" with such gusto know anything about the origin of the words. During the times of the Crusades the chivalry of Europe was roused to arms by the inflammatory appeals of Peter the Hermit, who always displayed a banner emblazoned with the following letters, H. E. P., the initials of the Latin *Hierosolymo est perdita*, Jerusalem is destroyed. The people who were not acquainted with Latin pronounced the letters as a word—Hep, and whenever they chanced to meet a poor Jew they raised the cry, "Hep, hep, hurrah!" and the chances were greatly in favor of the Jew's feeling the point of their swords.

DEALING with the present rage for speculation, a correspondent sends us the following:—

THE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

Big John, he met a friend one day,
And says to him, says he,
"What do you think of joining in
Our little Companee?
There'll be no risk beyond your share,
Which you shall have at par,
Half interest in the purchase of
A number one cigar.
I'm going to be the Chairman,
And for the cash you've lent
You shall, if you will follow me,
Shareholders represent."
So simple Tom invested
The savings of his "pa,"
And thus became half owner
Of a number one cigar.
A general meeting then was called,
At which they did unite,
And by combined efforts
At last obtained a light.
The Chairman then commenced to smoke
The shareholder to please,
Who looked with admiration
At such elegance and ease.
But, as the smoke went curling up,
And half the weed was done,
The shareholder began to think
It wasn't quite such fun.
"Hold hard, old fellow," then he cried,
"Now let us have it fair,"
"Not yet," the other gravely said,
"I occupy the chair."
"What rate of interest do I get?
"Don't leave is till too late,"
"Why, not one smoke" the Chairman said.
"And don't expect—a (o) cate!"

WE take the following from our Sydney contemporary, the *Bulletin*:—Not long ago, up North, one Mr. Ah See was served with a notice to sequestrate his stock for the the benefit of his confiding white creditors. But Ah See couldn't see it at all, as his real name was Sam Toy Song. So a fresh writ was served on Sam Toy Song, and it then transpired he was only keeping shop for an innocent firm called Wah Yung Sun Tiy Kee. The issuing of another writ revealed the fact that Wah Yung Sun Tiy Kee was only the maiden name, as it were, of Messrs. Ty Foong Ping Chow, and so the authorities baited another hook with a writ, and this time fished up the fact that the company consisted of one slant-eyed swindler only, and his name was Cow Fat. This worthy being cornered, pointed out that Ah See bought all goods in the name of Ky Koong, whose shingle happened to be over the door at the time, and he, Cow Fat, of course, knew nothing at all about the business. Thirty-seven other copper-headed fan-tan fakers were subsequently caught, and the creditors, after a weary waste of time and tin, had their perseverence rewarded by actually finding out the real responsible man, a gent. by the name of Pan To. But Pan To was dead then, and by this time the look of the stock in the shop clearly proved he had taken all his earthly treasures with him.

THE *Germania*, the leading organ of the German Catholics, in the course of some observations on the French proceedings in Tonquin, gives some interesting information concerning the strength of the Christian element in that country, and the organisation established by the Catholic missionaries. The kingdom of Annam embraces an area of about 440,500 square kilometres, with a population of about 21 millions. The spiritual interests of the native Roman Catholics are ministered to by six "apostolical vicars," whose charge is distributed as follows:—

	Missionaries.	Christians.
Eastern Tonquin.....	48	67,000
Middle Tonquin	51	142,000
Western Tonquin	123	155,000
Southern Tonquin	76	73,000
Northern Cochin China	56	27,147
Eastern Cochin China...	42	37,076
Total.....	396	501,223

To these half-million Christians in Annam proper are to be added those under French rule in Western Cochin China, numbering 51,450, with 79 missionaries, and in Cambodia, numbering 13,792 Christians, with 19 missionaries. The *Germania* observes that, for any one acquainted with the history and the usages of those countries, these figures state their own argument without any commentary. Whether it be for the ultimate benefit of the inhabitants of Tonquin that they should pass under French domination it is certain that hostilities on the part of the French will be the occasion for severe persecution of the native Christians on the part of the mandarins and Annamite Government. The campaign of 1873 was avenged by the burning of over 80 Christian villages, while it is said fully 10,000 Christians were put to death, and three times that number were reduced to abject misery.

THE U.S.S. *Palos* will shortly leave Canton for the North and will winter at Tientsin.

GENERAL IGLESIAS has issued a decree that all Peruvians between the ages of 21 and 60, and all foreigners over one year in the country, must pay a poll tax of one silver dollar.

THE United States corvette *Juniata* 1,900 tons, 26 officers, 200 men, 10 guns, Commander P. F. Harrington, arrived this afternoon from Singapore, and will proceed direct to Canton to-morrow morning at daylight. The *Junkata* was in a typhoon on the and instant, which considerably delayed her arrival. The *Enterprise* left Singapore a couple of days later than the *Juniata* and may probably be in port to-morrow.

A REPORT has been current in the colony to-day that the French steamer *Wanvian*, trading between here and Hoihow and Haiphong, has been destroyed by fire in the latter port. From all enquiries we have made we have been unable to learn anything in support of the report, which originated, we believe, with some Chinese who arrived here by junk from the south. The *Namvian* has been expected here for the past couple of days and her non-arrival may, after all, be the sole foundation of what has every appearance of being a false rumour.

A CONTEMPORARY asks the question—will "James Carey's" career and fate act as warning to any of the misguided men inclined to a course such as his was at the start? He joined a band of conspirators whose object was murder, which murder they did; he took active part in their murdering plots; he betrayed them to save his own carcase; his testimony led five of his accessories to the gallows, and he was at last shot down like a dog. It was the first infamous step that led to all this; and what an epitome of crime, punishment and retribution it is!

"GRIBBLE" says that the letter written by Mrs. Bernard to the *Daily Press* was "singular" and that it was a pity she ever wrote it. He also says that if the writer had not been a lady he would have been inclined to describe her letter by a less complimentary term. We admit that the communication in question was injudicious, perhaps in questionable taste; but both as a contribution to the literature of the period and as an exhibition of good taste it was a very long way ahead of "Gribble's" badly written, illogical, untrue and grossly impertinent comments. The writer of these comments is evidently a charming male person, who is striving hard to qualify himself for an intimate acquaintance with a horse-pond.

A NEW YORK physician reports to the Board of Health a pleasant cat and rat story. Noticing a very bad smell that seemed to come in the rear windows of a house in which he was visiting a patient, he kept watch, and saw a number of Chinamen, with knives in their hands, gather round a black pot in an adjoining yard. They had a number of dead cats and rats, which they proceeded to skin and clean, cutting up and putting the meat into the pot, preparatory to cooking it for dinner, and throwing the skins and refuse over the fence into the doctor's patient's back yard. Witnessing a few exhibitions like that would prejudice almost any respectable American citizen against the frugal Chinese unless he happened to be a vicarious philanthropist.

A RUMOUR was current throughout the colony this morning that Mr. Leong On, one of our most influential and most highly respected Chinese merchants, had "smashed" for something like a quarter of a million of dollars. From inquiries we have made the reported failure appears to be a mere *canard*. It seems that Mr. Leong On's son has lately been dabbling in shares and other business speculations, with the result that he has "got stuck" for an amount variously estimated at from twenty-five to seventy thousand dollars. To this circumstance the reported failure can no doubt be attributed. We trust that matters will soon be set right, as such a report concerning a gentleman of Mr. Leong On's high standing, would be likely, if not promptly contradicted, to do a great deal of harm to the numerous Chinese public institutions with which he is intimately associated.

SAYS *Blackwood's Magazine*:—There are crimes which fall short of murder, and which yet deserve the gallows. For instance, a brutal case tried by Mr. Justice Stephen himself, where a man entrapped a mere lad with money about him into a Metropolitan Railway carriage, and only just failed of effecting his death through his wounded victim crawling out of his way under the seat. But the objection to our minds of increasing the death penalty is not that it is not deserved, but that it strikes the imagination of people in general more than it does that of the criminal class. Lamson, for instance, an educated man, actually murdered his victim the very same week that Lefroy, another sensational murderer, was hanged. Obviously capital punishment did not deter him. The public mind, on the other hand, is so sensitive on the subject that a murderer may be said to have three chances of escape more than other people:—1. The reluctance to set the criminal law in motion if there is any doubt at all; 2. the reluctance to convict; 3. the piteous appeals for mercy which are raised almost in every case, with or without reason, as the time for execution approaches. Even in the case of Palmer, whom Sir James Stephen denounces several times over as the most horrible villain that ever lived—who murdered his friend, wife, brother, according to true bills found by the Grand Jury—public meetings were held denouncing the verdict and summing up, and calling for a reprieve. Sergeant Ballantine in his reminiscences alludes to it as a well-known incident in all sensational cases—the revulsion of feeling produced by a conviction. The public watches with engrossing interest the placing together of every link in the chain of evidence, and when the case is complete and the villainous deed demonstrated beyond a doubt, it comes in for a burst of public sympathy; and [illegible] flowers and presents [illegible] condemned cell, as if some [illegible] gods and men was about to be [illegible] altar of patriotism and public virtue.

POLICE COURT.

OUR LATEST LIBEL CASE.

The case in which Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, editor proprietor and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is charged at the instance of Mr. John McNeile Price, Surveyor General of Hongkong, with having published on the 9th and 28th of July and the 3rd September, certain false and defamatory libels concerning the said John McNeile Price, was again brought before Captain Thomsett, at the police court this morning. Mr. Jno J. Francis, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wotton, of Messrs. Brereton, Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the prosecutor.

Mr. Francis in addressing the bench observed that both the defendant and prosecutor were gentlemen well-known in the colony, Mr. Fraser-Smith being Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and Mr. Price, the honourable the Surveyor-General. For some time past Mr. Fraser-Smith has been writing in his newspaper of certain corrupt practices which were alleged to exist in various departments of the Government service, a course he was quite entitled to pursue, as the management of our public business was a fitting subject for public comment and criticism. Mr. Francis then referred to the remarks made in the *Telegraph* as to the advisability of having all government contracts advertised extensively instead of confining the notices to the *Government Gazette*, expressing the opinion that it was a very proper thing to advocate. Coming directly to the matter in hand the learned barrister stated that the defendant had on several occasions alluded in his articles to Mr. Price, and he was now charged with having libelled that gentleman in a paragraph published in the *Telegraph* of September 3rd. It was a very short paragraph and he would submit to his worship that any one reading it would come to the conclusion that it contained insinuations that the Surveyor-General had, in connection with government contracts, been guilty of bribery and corruption. Before reading the alleged libellous article he would ask leave to amend the summons by striking out the words "knowing them to be false." The summons was amended accordingly and Mr. Francis then read the paragraph complained of, making a running commentary on the various sentences, and concluding by submitting to the magistrate that he had established sufficient to justify the case being sent before a jury. The following is the paragraph complained of:

In Saturday's *Gazette* appear several Government notifications inviting tenders for certain local works of some magnitude. The reclamation of Causeway Bay and the construction of a sea wall, swing bridge, basin and slips for launches, &c., at the Kowloon Police Station, are undertakings of special importance to the community and will entail a very heavy expenditure of public funds. Why, then, does the custom prevail in the Colonial Secretary's office of confining the advertisements inviting public tenders for these works to the semi-privacy of the columns of the Government *Gazette*, a publication which is seldom seen outside the government offices? Surely it is to the public interest to give them as wide all the publicity possible? And it is evidently to the *private* interest of some person or persons to keep them as much as circumstances will allow. Why this should be the case we will not even venture to hazard an opinion; but it may interest Governor Bowen and Mr. W. H. Marsh to know that the tongue of public rumour does not scruple to assert that these contracts are "kept dark," manipulated and arranged to suit the desires of certain officials—who for the present shall be nameless. All contracts for public works should be extensively advertised in the local newspapers, both foreign and Chinese, and an independent and reliable board of trustworthy heads of departments should be appointed to decide all matters as to their merits without interference or advice from the chief of the particular department under whose auspices the works are to be carried out. We are quite sure that if the honourable the Surveyor-General could (and would, if necessary to do so) give His Excellency a deal of valuable information on this subject, Mr. Price is reported to be a determined opponent of the lottery, which is said to prevail so extensively among the subordinate members of the staff of the Surveyor-General's department. The subordinate members alluded to do not scruple to recalcitrate by asserting—and we find that the honourable member likes to monopolize all "the good things" to his own share. *O tempora! O mores!*

Mr. Fraser-Smith observed that what had promised to prove a terrible typhoon had degenerated into a storm in a tea-cup. He had been called to answer for about a dozen pages of libels, and it had now come down to one feeble paragraph, that published on September 3rd. So far as he was personally concerned he had no strong objections to the case being sent before a jury, but thought there was nothing really libellous in the paragraph, and that the magistrate would dismiss the summons. Pointing out that there were no libellous references made to Mr. Price, defendant stated that had the prosecution been at the instance of the Government on behalf of the Surveyor General's Department or the Colonial Secretary's office it would have been comprehensible, but he certainly failed to see in what way the present prosecutor was implicated. Unless he was greatly in error the Surveyor General had actually nothing to do with the settlement of the Government contracts, the Colonial Secretary's being the department concerned; how then could the insinuations discovered by the learned counsel apply to Mr. Price? He distinctly repudiated imputing either bribery or corruption to Mr. Price, and took that opportunity of publicly stating so. For over [illegible] years he had had frequent occasion to criticise Mr. Price as a public servant, and as one of our leading local politicians, and he was quite entitled to do so, and was prepared to accept whatever responsibility he had incurred by so doing. Mr. Fraser-Smith then referred to the portions of the paragraph specially dwelt on by Mr. Francis, admitting that the last sentence was exceedingly foolish and illogical but could not be construed as imputing bribery and corruption to the Surveyor General. Under all circumstances he submitted that the learned counsel had failed to establish a case, and would ask his Worship to dismiss the summons. [illegible] Mr. Francis replied that [illegible] involving differences of opinion on some points of law and matters of fact, were exchanged between the learned counsel for the defendant [illegible] referring to the insinuations which were said to form the libel, Mr. Fraser-Smith directed attention to a statement in the *China Mail* which charged the Government with [illegible] At this Supreme Court [illegible] more than the same [illegible] Mr. Price [illegible] the Colonial Secretary's office [illegible] Mr. Price [illegible] Mr. Price [illegible] years he had had frequent occasion to criticise Mr. Price as a public servant, and as one of our leading local politicians, and he was quite entitled to do so, and was prepared to accept whatever responsibility he had incurred by so doing. Mr. Fraser-Smith then referred to the portions of the paragraph specially dwelt on by Mr. Francis, admitting that the last sentence was exceedingly foolish and illogical but could not be construed as imputing bribery and corruption to the Surveyor General. Under all circumstances he submitted that the learned counsel had failed to establish a case, and would ask his Worship to dismiss the summons. [illegible] Mr. Francis replied that [illegible] involving differences of opinion on some points of law and matters of fact, were exchanged between the learned counsel for the defendant [illegible] referring to the insinuations which were said to form the libel, Mr. Fraser-Smith directed attention to a statement in the *China Mail* which charged the Government with [illegible] At this Supreme Court [illegible] more than the same [illegible] Mr. Price [illegible] the Colonial Secretary's office [illegible] Mr. Price [illegible]

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 527. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1883. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

SHOOTING SEASON 1883-1884.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT of SPORTMENS' AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES, comprising:—

SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases Fitted.
ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other CARTRIDGE CASES.
WHITE, GREY, and GREASE PROOF WADS.
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE CASES.
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
PIGOU and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUNPOWER.
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover MACHINES.
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.
GAME BAGS.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and FLASKS.
DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.
REVOLVERS, by best English and American Makers.
TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING TRIPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [340

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | WM. MEVERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL..$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND..... $70,818.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq..... | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will, without fail, arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606

NOTICE.

MR. RUTTONJEE DADABHOY TATA is authorised to sign OUR FIRM from this date.

TATA & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [746

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN in Our Firm CEASED on the 31st August, 1883.

GROSSMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [710

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

A. F. DE J. SOARES.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [732

To be Let.

TO LET,

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, containing Four Rooms and Large Centre Room, Servants' Rooms and Outhouses, Gardens and Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk of the Pier.

For Particulars, apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607

TO LET.

"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD.

OFFICES and COMPRADORE'S QUARTERS, in MARINE HOUSE.

Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [733

TO LET.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfoolum, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL .....50,000 DOLLARS IN 1,000 SHARES OF $50 EACH.

PAYMENTS:—$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOTMENT OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER; BALANCE OF $25 PER SHARE ON OR BEFORE THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

DIRECTORS.
(TO BE NAMED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AS SOON AS THE SHARES ARE TAKEN UP.)

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the MANUFACTURE OF ICE in the Colony of Hongkong on the Binary Absorption System patented by the International Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company of New York.

This Patent System has been introduced into Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory results. The consensus of opinion from various parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounce it the most perfect and economical method of manufacturing Ice ever invented.

According to arrangements it is anticipated that the business of the Company will be in complete working order by next March, 1884.

An arrangement has been made with the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION that they shall hold the amount paid on the shares when allotted until the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed; the amount will then be placed to the credit of the Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Association and forms of Application for shares may be obtained by intending subscribers from this date till the 29th September 1883 from the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or the Secretary *pro temp.* of the Company, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, who has consented to act till a Board of Directors for the Company has been appointed by the Shareholders.

J. M. GUEDES,
39, Wellington Street.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [792

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469

NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIPS' PLUMBER, BLACKSMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from No. 31, Queen's Road East to No. 61 Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES.
VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.
NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

OF

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS. VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA DI SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO, LA MATILDE H DE CABUNAS Y CARBAJAL, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, ANDREW Y J. ROJAS, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560

W. BREWER.

NOW READY.

VIEWS OF THE LATE DISASTERS IN CANTON.

MAP OF TONGKING,

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A PRIVATE MAP OF GREAT VALUE, NEARLY READY.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1883. [703

NEW GOODS.

FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'

FELT AND BEAVER HATS

IN THE LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST COLORS.

ALSO

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, KID GLOVES,

AND

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHILDRENS' SHOES.....FROM $0.35 PER PAIR.
LADIES' " ..... " 1.00 " "

ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [716

SAYLE & CO.'S

SHOW-ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY OF

"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"

IN

DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,
DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [730

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st October, the Hour of Departure of the NIGHT-BOATS will be 5.30 P.M. from Hongkong, and 5 P.M. from Canton.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1883. [727

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, at 3.30 P.M.

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

By Order of the General Committee,
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1883. [723

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CIRCULAR HAS BEEN ISSUED FROM 8, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE BY MR. A. HAHN, in which that person states he has decided to form what he calls a "CLUB FOR CAPTAINS," in order to supply a want, which, he says, exists for such an institution, to provide Captains of vessels visiting this harbour with accommodation for obtaining MEALS AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

This circular states that the Captains of vessels coming to Hongkong are badly catered for by the few so-called Hotels, and in so doing grossly libels the Hotel and Innkeepers of the Colony.

Mr. HAHN intends to provide a place where Meals can be had at all hours, and where Captains can meet and discuss any matters of importance in connection with seafaring interests. Each Room will be Elegantly and Comfortably FURNISHED, and a BILLIARD TABLE and a PIANO will be provided in each room. There will also be MUSICAL EVENINGS and DANCING during the winter.

On behalf of the HOTEL and INNKEEPERS of Hongkong I protest against Mr. HAHN, who carries on Business as a Piano tuner and repairer, or any other person, being permitted to intringe on our rights by establishing what is simply AN UNLICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE. We pay the Government a sum of $300 per annum for a spirit license, and $50 per annum for each billiard table and have, besides, to close our places at certain hours. Mr. HAHN proposes to SELL SPIRITS and other LIQUORS, to run THREE BILLIARD TABLES and to KEEP OPEN AT ALL HOURS without paying any license whatever.

How can such a Club as this be legally established for persons who are non-resident in the Colony? Mr. HAHN refers to the Engineers Institute, but that association, which is conducted by resident Engineers, does not Sell Spirits, does not run Billiard Tables, nor does it Keep Open House for the supply of Refreshments at all hours, or give Musical and Dancing evenings.

It is the duty of the authorities to protect the interests of the Hotel and Innkeepers, and to see that the laws are not violated by the establishment of UNLICENSED PUBLIC HOUSES of the class of this proposed "Captain's Club." We do not object to legitimate Clubs, but Mr. HAHN'S proposed enterprise is not a Club in any sense of the term.

This is not the first attempt that this person has made to run a business of this kind without paying a license. Not so long ago he gave Italian Night Entertainments at Kowloon which became a regular haunt of the gay women of the Colony, but as a license to sell drink was refused, both the Italian Entertainments and Mr. HAHN soon came to grief. He afterwards had a so-called Club, where Masquerade dances were a special attraction, but this also fell through. And now comes this "Captain's Club" for non-residents.

It is for the authorities to investigate this matter and to put a stop to any attempt to evade the law.

A HONGKONG INNKEEPER.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1883. [729

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES AT No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Next Door to the Temperance Hall. Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. [502

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.
[501]

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship "CHARLES BAL," Watson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [74

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark "OBED BAXTER," Baxter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [742

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. I. British Ship "LOTHAIR," Boulton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [743

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "PAUL JONES," Gerrish, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1883. [666

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, with option of calling at Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 11th October, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versâ*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 10th October. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1883. [

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING," the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 6th October, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 10th October.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1883. [728

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATORE DI BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [108